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East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD AND WINDSOR
RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH for 1920.

BY
JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond). B.Sc., D.P.H.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ENG.)
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (LOND.)
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ABINGDON:
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1921.

*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS of EAST BERKS.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you the TENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

The report relates to the health and sanitary circumstances of each of the four constituent districts for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1920; except in a few instances where, as in Housing Schemes, information received at the date of publication is included.

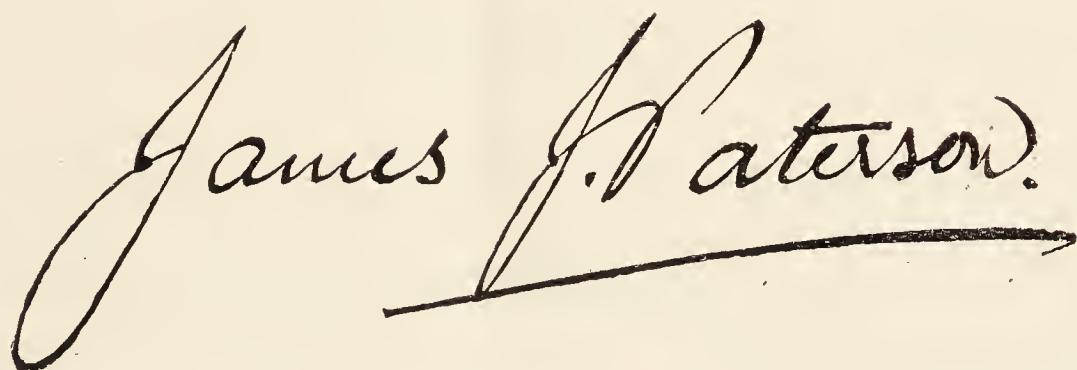
As to contents and arrangement of the Report, these follow as closely as possible the lines laid down in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health which indicates the nature and scope of the subjects to be dealt with.

The only outstanding features which call for special remark are: an outbreak of Diphtheria at Sandhurst in February, and an outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Sunningdale extending from the middle of March to the end of June. It should also be noted that on the 9th November last, the Parish of Clewer Without was incorporated with the Borough of Windsor, so that that Parish no longer forms part of the United Districts.

I have also to thank the various Sanitary Inspectors for the excellent way they have carried out their respective duties, in spite of the many difficulties which confront them now-a-days. I also take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the several District Councils for the courtesy and attention they have paid to my various reports and recommendations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James J. Paterson", with a horizontal line underneath the signature.

GUILDHALL,

MAIDENHEAD,

May, 1921.

**Members of the Joint Committee
OF THE
EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.
for the Year 1921.**

P. M. LEVER, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>), representing Maidenhead	Urban District.
C. W. COX, Esq., representing Cookham Rural District.	
MRS. MAUDE LEGGE	Windsor Rural District.
R. PATTERSON, Esq.	Easthampstead Rural District.
F. W. PORTER, Esq.	Maidenhead Urban District.
T. A. SAUNDERS, Esq.	Cookham Rural District.
E. WILLIAMS, Esq.	Easthampstead Rural District.
Sir A. HENDERSON YOUNG, representing Windsor Rural	
	District

Clerk to the Joint Committee:

H. E. DAVIES, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.); Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.); Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Office:—Guildhall, Maidenhead, Berks. Telephone Maidenhead 64
Chief Clerk:—Mr. R. A. J. WALTON.

Sanitary Inspectors.

W. E. HARDING (Cert. R.S.I.), Inspector of Nuisances, &c. for the Urban District of Maidenhead.

Office:—Guildhall, Maidenhead. Telephone 64.

W. J. COLEMAN (Certs. R.S.I. and S.I.E.B.), Inspector of Nuisances, &c., and Building Surveyor for the Rural District of Cookham.

Office:—1, Park Street, Maidenhead. Telephone Maidenhead 197.

CHARLES YORKE, Inspector of Nuisances and Building Surveyor for the Rural District of Easthampstead.

Office:—The Council Offices, Bracknell. Telephone Bracknell 4.

E. A. BURCH (Cert. R.S.I.), Inspector of Nuisances, &c. for the Rural District of Windsor.

Office:—Sunningdale, Ascot. Telephone Ascot 376.

Isolation Hospitals.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, St. Mark's Road, Maidenhead, for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Matron - Miss L. H. LANE. Telephone Maidenhead 482.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL, Ham Fields, Old Windsor, for Small-pox only.

Caretaker - Mrs. CROSS, Sewage Farm, Old Windsor.
Telephone Windsor 168.

HOSPITAL TENTS* (for Small-pox) stored at Craufurd Mill, Gringer Hill, Maidenhead.

*These are available for use in any of the districts in case of emergency.

MAIDENHEAD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.—No. 2, Park Street, Maidenhead.

Lady Superintendent: Miss E. IMPEY.

MAIDENHEAD AND DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.

Telephone Maidenhead 651.

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED DISTRICT.

By an Order dated 19th November, 1910, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875, directed that the Districts, viz:—Maidenhead Urban, Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural, shall be united for the purpose of appointing a Medical Officer of Health, and with respect to matters which, in the opinion of the Board, require regulation for the purposes of the said Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Order further provides that a Joint Committee shall be formed of representatives of the constituent District Councils of the districts concerned, which Committee shall consist of eight members, chosen from among the members of the District Councils—two from each. This Committee is given power under the Order to appoint a Medical Officer of Health and a Clerk to the Joint Committee: the salaries of these officials, and such expenses as the Joint Committee may allow, being paid by the District Councils in proportion to the rateable value of the districts represented. The rateable values of land and buildings for the combined district up to the 31st March, 1921, amounted to £388,530, and the total population as estimated by the Registrar General for 1920, was 60,857. The area of the District extends to 67,535 acres, including about 700 acres covered by water.

On the 9th November, 1920, the Parish of Clewer Without was transferred from the Windsor Rural District to the Windsor Urban District, and is therefore no longer in the East Berks combination. The area of the district thus transferred is 1900 acres, the population approximately 5,873 and the rateable value £28,009.

PHYSICAL FEATURES ETC.

The general physical character of the District is: in the Northern part, well wooded, pastoral ground, while in the Southern part, it is almost entirely covered by extensive pine forests. Details of the various local variations in the change of soil etc., are given in the Annual Report for 1914. There are no great industries carried on in any part of the district. The district as a whole, may be described as purely residential; the only industries being small local factories, although of late there has been a movement to establish in or about Maidenhead branches of the larger works carried on in or near London. Previous to the War, the building and allied trades were the chief forms of employment for the working classes, also agriculture and various occupations connected with the large estates, which are numerous in the landward parts of the District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water. All the chief villages and many of the larger farms are supplied with water from one or other of the several Companies whose mains run through the district, and considering the rural nature of the greater part of the district, private wells are comparatively few. Fuller details of the water supply are given in the appropriate sections of this Report.

Rivers and Streams. The Thames forms the Northern and Eastern boundary of the district, and the Blackwater a portion of the Southern boundary. Several small streams and tributaries of the Thames are found in various parts of the area. There are no noxious trade effluents turned into any of the streams and such pollution as may occur usually arises from drainage from private premises; all complaints arising therefrom are promptly dealt with by the local Sanitary Inspector. The Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy Board also keep a strict watch on the effluent from the sewage works and private Institutions, and as occasion arises, co-operate with the Inspector of the Local Authority in detecting and abating any such pollution.

Sewerage and scavenging. Maidenhead and Bracknell are the only two districts publicly sewered. Previous to the War,

schemes were on foot for the sewerage of the villages of Cookham, Bray, Binfield, Sandhurst, Sunninghill (including the Ascot district) and Sunningdale. With the exception of the scheme for Sunninghill and Sunningdale, which is being revived, the other schemes are still in abeyance. Dry scavenging however is carried on in every village in the area, details of which are given in the appropriate section of this Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION.

Hospital accommodation for cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria arising in the combined area, is provided in the Borough Hospital at Maidenhead. Every medical practitioner in the district is provided with outfits for the taking of and transmitting by post specimens for bacteriological examination in cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis and Enteric Fever; the fees for the examination being defrayed by the respective District Councils. As a rule, patients suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria are immediately removed to the Isolation Hospital, but when an outbreak of considerable extent occurs in any of the outlying districts, a nurse is engaged to reside in the district and act as a Health Visitor under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. As will be seen from the accounts given elsewhere in this report, this method has proved very satisfactory in controlling outbreaks of the more serious infectious diseases.

INSPECTION OF FOOD, ETC.

There are no public abattoirs in any part of the District, all the slaughtering being done on private premises registered for the purpose. There are therefore no special facilities for inspecting meat at the time of slaughter. It will be seen however from the reports of the various Sanitary Inspectors, that as far as possible, a close watch is kept on animals slaughtered on these premises, and that in Maidenhead especially, a considerable quantity of unsound meat is surrendered voluntarily every year. Details of the inspection of other foods and the administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order will be found in the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors of the various Districts.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Population (Census 1911)	...	...	15,219
Area	...	...	2,125 acres.
Rateable Value (to 31st March, 1921)			£98,188
Assessable Value	...	...	£97,277
1a. in the £ produces about	...	...	£355

STATISTICS FOR 1920.

Population as estimated by the Registrar General:—

for purpose of ascertaining Birth-rate and Death-rate	17,486
Net registered births	405
Birth-rate	23.16
Illegitimate births	20—4.94% of total births
Net civilian deaths	155
Death-rate	8.86
Deaths under 1 year of age	20
Infant mortality rate	49.38 per 1000 births.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Diphtheria	11	0.63	11
Scarlet Fever	57	3.26	46
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	1	0.06	—
Erysipelas	5	0.29	1
Puerperal Fever	2	0.11	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	13	0.74	9
Tuberculosis (other forms)	4	0.23	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.06	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	—	—
Polio-myelitis	0	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0.11	1
Dysentery	0	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	19	1.09	—
Malaria	0	—	—
Trench Fever	0	—	—

Measles and German Measles not compulsorily notifiable after
31st Dec. 1919.

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The prevalence of the popular but erroneous impression that Maidenhead is associated with floods and the general unhealthiness usually attributed to the Thames Valley, makes it desirable that the scanty geological notes which appeared in pre-war reports under this heading should be somewhat amplified. Let it be said at once, that, unlike most other towns and villages in the Thames Valley, Maidenhead does not rest on a bed of clay, but on chalk and gravel, and that a careful examination of the health records extending back for many years fails to reveal any connection between flood years and ill-health.

A glance at a geological map of England will show that after passing Reading, the River Thames takes a wide sweep Northward and returns again to its Eastward course near Windsor. This great bend of the River cuts off as it were, an outlying spur of the Chiltern Hills, which consists of chalk overlayed with river drift gravel, and occasional pockets of clay. The slope on which the greater portion of Maidenhead is built, rises to a height of about 170 feet, and may be regarded as a portion of the great chalk mass which forms the Chiltern Hills. The geological formation was clearly proved in 1912-13, when the Maidenhead Waterworks Company sunk a tube over a thousand feet into the Greensand at their works in College Avenue. There, chalk was found to a depth of nearly 700 feet, and a full account of the strata penetrated was given at page 26 in the Annual Report for the year 1914. The exceptional circumstances of a chalk and gravel site for a riverside town, has an important bearing on the health statistics of the Borough and its social amenities, for on the one hand, by its dryness, it is free from the disadvantages suffered by towns situated on the London clay, and on the other, the gravelly bed of the River in this neighbourhood, makes Maidenhead famous as a punting centre.

The orthography of the name Maidenhead—"Maidenhythe"—would seem to indicate that in early times, it was a station or wharf on one of the chief routes across the River, which was

then probably a broad, shallow stream easily forded in this neighbourhood on account of the firmness of its gravelly bed. The River then gradually settled into its present course, leaving behind traces in the form of beds of river gravel high up the present slopes. In the course of shrinking, it split into several channels, some of which are still clearly to be discerned. Two of them at least are recognised streams, and though little more than ditches, are properly bridged and occasionally dredged, so as to provide free way for surplus water in time of flood. A third traverses the Bath Road (the old coaching highway to the West of England) at its lowest point in Bridge Road, and it is here that serious obstruction to traffic occurs in flood time, for the simple reason that as the River rises, it fills again for a time, the old channel which it had forsaken centuries ago. It is a remarkable fact that in flood years, the death rate is generally below the average and that zymotic diseases, especially diarrhoea and enteritis are then noticeably absent from the records. Owing to the nature of the subsoil (gravel) there is no persistent dampness with its attendant ill effects after the flood has subsided, in fact, it may be that the flood has a cleansing effect, the nature of which, is not at present understood. It should also be noted that only a certain small section of the town, where the houses have been built in the flood-way, suffer inconvenience, discomfort and damage when the River rises above a certain height. Of late years, a great improvement has taken place in the way of managing flood water at the various weirs and locks along the Thames, so that unless upset by a combination of adverse climatic conditions, the flood water can be passed along the main bed of the River without its overflowing into its ancient channels, and so causing the much-talked-of "floods at Maidenhead."

BIRTHS.

The gross number of births registered in this district was 202 males and 213 females; total 415. The net numbers attributed to the District according to the Registrar-General are 195

males and 210 females, total 405, equivalent to a birth-rate of 23.16. This it will be noted is a very considerable increase on the figures for the previous year when the net number of births was only 260 and the birth-rate 14.84.

Of the net births, 5 males and 15 females were illegitimate, representing a proportion of 4.94% of the total births, in the previous year the percentage was 11.15.

The births notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:

Notified by Midwives	...	...	241
Notified by Doctors	...	...	154
Notified by Parents	...	...	—
			—
			395

These notifications include 11 stillbirths, and 14 illegitimate births. In 26 instances, births were registered but not notified in accordance with the Act of 1915, in all such cases a formal notice was sent to the parents informing them of the requirements of the Act mentioned.

DEATHS.

There were 160 deaths registered as having taken place within the Borough of Maidenhead. Of these, 22 referred to persons not habitually resident in the District and are therefore to be deducted from the gross number. On the other hand, 17 residents died in Institutions and at other places outside the district and these must be added to the previous number; thus making the net number of deaths attributable to Maidenhead, 155, consisting of 77 males and 78 females. According to the population as calculated by the Registrar General, this gives the remarkably low death rate of 8.86. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: Net deaths 187, Death Rate 11.12.

The principal causes of death in numerical order were: Heart Disease 24, Cancer 18, Bronchitis etc. 14, Violence 5, Nephritis 3, Cirrhosis of Liver 2.

From infectious diseases there were also the following deaths: Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11, Influenza 7, Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 1.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough, diarrhœa or the other specific fevers.

The deaths in Public Institutions numbered 39. There were also 11 inquest cases, and 4 cases where the cause of death was not certified by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner upon inquest.

The following list gives the number of deaths occurring at the various periods of life:

Infancy (under one year)	...	...	...	20
Youth (up to 25 years)	...	...	...	9
Middle age (25-45 years)	...	...	...	18
Later life (45-65 years)	...	...	...	47
Old age (over 65 years)	...	...	...	61
				—
				155
				—

INFANT MORTALITY.

The net number of infant deaths, i.e. deaths of infants under one year of age, was 20, the same as in the previous year. Of these, 2 referred to illegitimate children. From the table given below which sets out the cause of, and age at death, it will be seen that premature birth or debility at birth accounts for more than half of the deaths, also that none of the deaths were due to any form of diarrhœal disease. The infant mortality rate, that is to say, the proportion of deaths under one year of age per 1000 children born is remarkably low, namely; 49.38, a figure which compares very favourably with the usual rate of 75 to 90 in past years.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING
1920.

MAIDENHEAD.

Cause of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Asphyxia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidentally Suffocated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Convulsions ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Debility & Convulsions	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delayed Birth and Collapse of Lungs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth ..	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	9
Premature Birth and Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	9	1	2	1	5	1	—	1	20

INFANT WELFARE.

During the past year, the Infant Welfare Centre has carried on its work on the lines described in previous reports. Owing to the increased number of mothers and infants attending weekly it was found necessary to apply for the use of the small Town Hall as affording more accommodation for the consultations than could be obtained in the premises at No. 2, Park Street. Permission for this purpose was readily granted by the Town Council, and since October last, the weekly meetings have taken place in the small hall. At the beginning of the Winter Session a series of fortnightly addresses to mothers were arranged for alternate Tuesdays, but although the attendance at first was very satisfactory, by Christmas it was apparent that the meagre number hardly justified the time and trouble required to arrange for the Lecture. An attempt to convert the Tuesday afternoon into a subsidiary welfare meeting so as to relieve the pressure

on Friday has not met with any success, and it appears useless to carry on these additional meetings any longer. In addition to the weekly meetings of the Centre where instruction on hygiene, feeding, and general management of infants is given, a visit is paid at the home of practically every child born in the District, and occasionally to a few just outside the Borough when requested. In the course of 1920, the Health Visitor paid 417 first visits, and 405 following-up visits. In addition to these, 12 ante-natal visits were paid in respect of 6 expectant mothers.

The number of infants and young children who have registered attendances at the Centre since its commencement in October 1915, now amounts to 345, of which 92 were new cases during the year 1920. The Centre was open every Friday during the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Eve.

The total number of attendances made by mothers during the 50 occasions on which the Centre was open amounted to 1,164, and the attendances made by infants and young children; 1,256. The averages for each session being respectively, 23 and 25.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

In accordance with the requirements of the above Order, a scheme was inaugurated on the 1st March, 1920 for supplementing the domestic supply of milk in necessitous families. Preliminary consideration showed that with the present staff, it would be impossible to supply milk directly to the recipients from the Centre, and it was accordingly determined to effect a supply by means of orders placed with the milkman ordinarily supplying the family.

Applications from the class of persons intended to be benefited, were invited by advertisement in the local press, in response to which, 44 of the forms supplied for the purpose were returned. The particulars asked for in addition to name and address were:

Name and ages of children in family.

Name of milkman supplying the family.

Quantity of milk used daily.

Weekly rent.

Husband's occupation.

Total weekly income from all sources.

Of the forms returned 6 related to persons living outside the Borough of Maidenhead, and 7 did not give essential particulars. The following figures therefore relate to the 31 complete returns:

Twenty-seven showed a deficiency in the daily supply of milk ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. to 5 pints. The commonest deficiency being $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. as measured by the standard set down in the Ministry's Order: *Milk allowance*. Under 18 months, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. Under 5 years, 1 pt.

With regard to incomes, taking as a standard the figures used by the County Authority in similar cases, namely: *Standard Income*. Rent plus 5/- for each child under 14 years. 7/6 for each child 14-16 years and 12/6 for all persons over 16 years, it appeared that six of the applicants received incomes in excess of the standard, varying from 4/- to 24/-. On the other hand, 20 showed a deficit varying from 1/- to 43/3, the commonest being between 10/- and 20/-.

In respect of these returns, it was agreed to supply gratuitously, to those qualified to receive it, half the deficiency in the daily quantity of milk taken by the family, provided that the family continued to take and pay for their customary daily supply. It was considered necessary to insist upon this condition being strictly complied with, as otherwise in some cases, the usual supply would be dropped and the family would have to subsist as best they could on the supply from the Infant Welfare. In the course of the first month or so, 2 or 3 families were crossed off the list for breaking this condition, but afterwards there was no trouble experienced. The list was revised monthly, names being added or taken from it as occasion demanded.

The total number of families supplied for longer or shorter

periods amounted to 47; the cost of which exclusive of clerical and postage expenses, being approximately £150.

MAIDENHEAD DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

In the previous year's report, mention was made of the fact that a local Nursing Association was in process of formation. In 1920, this Association became an established fact, and the following account of its formation, objects and work is taken from its first annual report recently published.

The Association founded in March, 1920, was immediately affiliated to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute of Nursing, and work was started on the 20th June. It was first agreed that a Trust Deed should be drawn up, but when the matter was more fully gone into, it was found to be more expedient to obtain the sanction of the Board of Trade for the Association to be formed into a Company, with permission to leave the word "limited" out of its title. On the necessary proofs being shown to the Board that the Association was not a trading concern, this permission was readily granted with the result that on 3rd February, 1921, the Association was incorporated, and on March 8th, the first ordinary meeting of the Governors was held, and the officials and members of the Council were elected for the ensuing year.

The object of the Association is to supply a full service of trained nurses, midwives and masseuses for visiting the sick of Maidenhead irrespective of class and creed, and to supplement the Public Health service of the Borough. For part of this work grants are earned from the Local Health Authorities and the Guardians of the Poor, but in the main, the Association is dependent on subscriptions from those who desire to insure themselves so as to be able to secure a nurse should they happen to require one. Subscribers are entitled to become Governors of the Association for a subscription of £1 per year, or Associate members with full benefits, for a minimum subscription of 5/-.

The present staff consists of five nurses and will have to be added to if it is to cope satisfactorily with its increasing work.

Some idea of the amount of work done during the first nine months of its existence, may be gathered from the following statement:—

A. *Cases nursed at home:*

General cases	...	...	...	...	182
Massage	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
Maternity	...	...	...	...	7
Midwifery	...	...	...	...	2
Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	...	18
Parish Relief	...	...	...	...	2
					—
				Total	220
					—

B *Visits paid to houses by the Nurses:*

General Visits.	Tuberculosis.	School Medical Service.	Infant Welfare.
4436	289	83	22
Grand Total, 4,830.			

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In July, 1919, through the generosity of the Cox Green Flower Show Committee, a Red Cross Motor Ambulance was presented to the Town for use in the neighbourhood. The ambulance is maintained by the Town Council under the charge of the Borough Surveyor, and is manned by members of the local Fire Brigade. No charge is made for its use in cases of accident or for poor persons required to be conveyed to or from a Hospital in Maidenhead or neighbourhood, but in other cases, a charge according to the means of the persons benefited is made. The total number of journeys made from Aug. 2nd, 1919, when it was first employed, up to the 31st December, 1920, amounts to 143, inclusive of several journeys to Hospitals in London, Reading and Windsor.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 11 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year

1920 as compared with 13 in the previous year; all of these were removed to the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital as well as 2 carriers discovered by the Medical Officer of Health and not included amongst the notified cases. Scarlet Fever cases amounted to 57, of which 46 were removed to the Hospital; a number which is somewhat in excess of an average of 42 cases per annum during the past ten years. By far the greater portion occurred during the second half of the year which included 2 small localised outbreaks in different parts of the Town. One case of Enteric Fever was notified during the month of December, serum for which gave a negative reaction with the *Bacillus Typhosus* and also with *Bacillus Paratyphosus "A"* but a very definite reaction with *Bacillus Paratyphosus "B"*. Exhaustive enquiries were made as to the possible source of infection without obtaining any definite result. The patient was nursed at home and made a good recovery. Five cases of Erysipelas were notified, one of which was an inmate of one of the local Hospitals. The other 4 were nursed at home, and one case, that of an old lady, terminated fatally. Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, one was removed to the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading; the cost of her maintenance there for 4 months and five days, being defrayed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, the other case was treated at the Local Hospital: both cases recovered. Only one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year as against two in 1919 and 9 in 1918. This case was visited 5 times by the Health Visitor who superintended the nursing at home. Recovery was effected without any permanent damage to the eyesight. Two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, one of which was nursed at home, the other was admitted to the Fulham Infirmary; both recovered without any permanent after-effects. Nineteen cases of Influenza or acute primary Pneumonia were notified, of which, two died. None of these were removed to Hospital. No cases of Cerebro-spinal fever, Poliomyelitis, Dysentery or Malaria were notified. Measles and German Measles ceased to be compulsorily notifiable after the

31st December, 1919, so that definite figures relating to the prevalence of these diseases are not obtainable.

There was however, a small outbreak of measles during the month of July principally affecting children attending the Council Infants' School, which was closed for that reason from the 7th until the 30th July, 1920. Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox were also prevalent to some extent amongst school children during the first four months of the year, and Boyn Hill Infants' School was closed from 16th January to the 9th February on account of Whooping Cough, and St. Mary's R.C. Infants' School was also closed from the 14th April to the 3rd May on account of Chicken Pox. With these exceptions, there was very little infectious disease amongst school children.

Tuberculosis. Only 13 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year; being the lowest number for the past 10 years. Nine of these cases were sent for longer or shorter periods to Peppard or Abingdon Sanatorium. Of the cases notified during 1920, 4 died; the interval between notification and death varied from 3 days to nearly nine months. There were altogether eleven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year of which four were recently notified, the remainder being made up of 4 un-notified cases, 2 cases notified during 1919, and one case notified in 1914. Four cases of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary, were notified; none of these were removed to Sanatoria or died.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the County Tuberculosis Officer holds a Clinic at the Town Hall on the 4th Monday of every month, and that advantage is taken of this to refer to him for further examination, all suspected cases of Tuberculosis discovered in connection with the School Medical Service.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The following table shows the extent and result of bacteriological examinations made during 1920:

		Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	14	154	168
Sputum for Tubercl.	...	1	28	29
Blood for Typhoid	...	1*	3	4
		—	—	—
Totals	...	16	185	201

*Positive reaction with *Bacillus Paratyphosus "B"*, negative reaction with *Bacillus Typhosus* and with *Bacillus Paratyphosus "A"*.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following cases of infectious diseases from Maidenhead and other Districts were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital:

		Diphtheria	Sc.	Fever.	Total.
Maidenhead U.D.	...	13	46	59	
Cookham R.D.	...	4	25	29	
Easthampstead R.D.	...	5	1	6	
Windsor R.D.	...	14	28	42	
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	36	100	136	

The total cost of the Hospital for the year ended 31st March, 1921, amounted to £2206 and the receipts from other Districts, £1326.

DISINFECTION WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1920.

Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	61
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	35
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	43
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chairs	...	...	...	...	...	3

Patients' clothing disinfected before discharge					
from Hospital	...	...	...	...	63 lots
Beds after vermin	...	...	...	...	1
					260

Rooms fumigated after Infectious Disease, etc.,

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	60
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	18
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	13
Vermin	...	...	...	...	20
Public Buildings fumigated (Schools)				...	3

Also: 18 Library Books from infected houses were disinfected, and 2 were destroyed.

WATER SUPPLY.

Maidenhead Borough and surrounding district is supplied by the Maidenhead Waterworks Company—a private company—which obtains the water from deep wells in the chalk, and also from a bore extending into the greensand formation at about a depth of 1200 feet at the Pumping Station in College Avenue. The main supply is derived from the chalk wells, and except that it is extremely hard, it is otherwise quite satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes. The water obtained from the bore, although very soft, is not so suitable for drinking on account of its somewhat saline taste. In the northern section of the Town, 52 new supplies were laid in the course of the year, and 5 in the southern section; bringing the number of separate connections in the former section up to 2,032 and in the latter, to 1,567, or a total of 3,599 for the whole Town.

In addition to the public supply, there is still a considerable number of private wells and pumps in use. Three samples were taken of these private supplies, namely: from a pump supplying Nos. 8 to 18, East Street, from a pump supplying Nos. 20 to 30, East Street, and from a pump at No. 5, Park Street; all three proved passable for drinking and domestic purposes.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The scavenging department is under the control and general management of the Borough Surveyor, Col. Percy Johns.

Practically the whole of the Town is seweried, the only exceptions being a number of large houses on the Fishery Estate near the River and certain odd houses, which on account of their peculiar situation, are not capable of being connected with existing sewers. The method of sewage treatment employed is that of primary and secondary contact filter beds, the sewage having been previously screened and allowed to stand for a time in the precipitation tanks. A considerable area of cultivated land is also available for further treatment of the effluent as and when required, before being discharged into a stream running into the Thames. A series of chemical analyses of the effluent from the various beds and tanks taken during the previous year show very satisfactory results, the details of which are recorded on page 17 in the Report for 1919. The following improvements have been carried out at the Sewage Works during the year 1920:

- (1) The new concrete carrier commenced some time ago for conveying the final effluent to the stream which discharges into the Thames, has been completed; the whole length being approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
- (2) A new 6 inch centrifugal pump has been installed for raising the sewage flowing into the low level well up to the precipitation tanks, also the old gas engine has been replaced by an electric motor for the air compressor which actuates the ram used in clearing the sludge well.
- (3) One set of primary contact beds have been entirely removed, being replaced by coke breeze and clinker.
- (4) The whole of the land used as an irrigation area which had become rather foul and weed-grown, has been dug and trenched by gangs of unemployed labourers during the winter months by way of relief work.

Household refuse is removed at least once weekly throughout the Town and either dumped in old gravel pits or burned

in heaps at the Sewage Works, where the residue is used for levelling up any portions of the ground. A summary of the work of this Department is given below:

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, 1920.

Average daily dry weather flow of sewage	400,000 gallons.
Number of Cesspools emptied	... ... ... 83
Number of Loads of Refuse collected per annum	... 5,304
Approximate cost of Sewage Works to 31-3-21	
(exclusive of Loans)	... ... ... £3,200
Approximate cost of Cesspool Emptying	... ... £138
,, ,, Removal of Refuse	... ... £1,946
,, ,, Disposal of Refuse	... ... £165

HOUSING.

The general standard of housing throughout the district is distinctly good, the bad class of property being confined to small but well defined areas, none of which however, can be classified as unhealthy. The figures collected some 2 years ago for the purpose of filling up the forms of housing surveys are now out of date, and therefore do not represent existing conditions. In view of the fact that the Census will shortly be taken, it has not been considered necessary to revise the figures previously compiled by house-to-house enquiry.

It may be definitely stated however, that a large amount of overcrowding exists, although somewhat less acute than before, but no very bad cases have been brought to the notice of this Department during the past year.

As a result of the housing survey, the Local Authority determined to erect 300 houses on various sites in the Town. At the date of the publication of this Report, 10 of these houses have been completed and are occupied, while 46 are in process of being completed. It is interesting to note that the applications for accommodation in these new houses number 368, showing that the estimate in the first instance was reasonably accurate. The following is a tabular statement of the principal points relating to the housing question:

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS:

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

1. Estimated Population 17,486.
2. General Death Rate 8.86.
3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis 0.63.
4. Infantile Mortality 49.38
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes 3,288.
6. Number of working class dwelling houses 1716.
7. Number of new working class houses erected 2.

2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1. *Inspection.*

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 210.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, 68.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 131.

2. *Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers, 115.

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs, 12.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit.
 - (a) By owners, 12.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners, Nil.

- (3) Numbers of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close, Nil.
- b *Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.*
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, 15.
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:
 - (a) by owners, 3.
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners, 12.
- c. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning etc., Act, 1909, Nil.

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), part 1, or (b) part 2, of the Act of 1890: Nil.

Number of houses not complying with the building by-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Sec. 25 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919: 2.

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer. One Sanitary Inspector discharges all the necessary duties in this connection.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Year ended December 31st, 1920.

To J. J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I beg to present to you my report of the work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1920, and to tender to you my sincere thanks for the kind assistance and support that you have at all times so readily extended to me.

To the Members of the Council my thanks are also due for the kind and considerate manner in which they have received the various reports I have had the honour of presenting to them.

Considering the exorbitant price of all building materials and the high cost of labour, it is gratifying to record, that a good deal of drainage and constructional work has been carried out, details of which will be found in the accompanying report, and in only one instance was it necessary to institute proceedings against an Owner for failing to comply with a Statutory Notice requiring the repair of house property.

Yours obediently,

Sanitary Inspector's Office, W. E. HARDING,
Guildhall, Maidenhead. *Sanitary Inspector.*

February, 1921.

SUMMARY.

Premises visited	...	...	...	...	2541
Number of Formal Notices served	...	...	...	...	54
,, Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	102
,, Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	133
,, Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	228
Summary convictions	...	...	...	...	2
Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	54
Water Samples taken	...	...	...	...	3
Drains tested (with smoke machine)	...	...	...	...	5
,, (with water)	...	...	...	...	49
Drains passed without test (sewer connections etc.)	...	...	...	...	19

Summary of the various works carried out during the year for the improving of house sanitation, and for the abatement of the various nuisances discovered during routine inspections, and upon complaint, etc.

N.B. This does not include work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act. (Inspection of District Regulations).

New drains laid	...	...	...	...	15
Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	6
House drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	10

Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	52
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	2
New W.C. apparatus provided	...	...	...	19
W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	...	58
W.C. chambers cleansed	...	...	...	11
W.C.'s (disused) abolished	...	...	...	1
Earth Closets repaired	...	...	...	2
Earth Closets abolished	...	...	...	1
Urinals provided	...	...	...	3
Urinals repaired	...	...	...	4
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	4
Urinals abolished	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided or repaired	...	...	...	18
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	10
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	13
Leaky roofs repaired	...	...	...	23
Eaves, gutters and stackpipes repaired	...	...	...	21
Dampness of walls remedied	...	...	...	30
Plastering of walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	15
Floors repaired	...	...	...	16
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	34
Contents of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	13
Rooms cleansed after infectious illness	...	...	...	10
Rooms ventilated (windows made to open etc.)	...	...	...	13
Cooking stoves repaired	...	...	...	7
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	34
Animals improperly kept, nuisance from, abated	...	...	...	11
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	34
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	...	6

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.
17	38
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act discovered	10
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act remedied	10
Interior walls, ceilings, and paintwork cleansed	7

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.
2	22
Contravention of Borough Bye-laws discovered	...
Contravention of Borough Bye-laws remedied	...

The Model Lodging House, Bridge Street, was closed as a Lodging House on the 20th September, thus leaving only two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough namely "The Crown" Bridge Street and "The Cross Keys," West Street.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on Register—Cowkeepers	...	...	5
Dairymen	...	...	14
Milkshops	...	...	11
No. of Inspections	...	...	52
Contraventions of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.—			
Discovered	...	...	8
Remedied	...	...	8

A special request was made to the Milksellers to keep all vessels used for storing milk, covered with butter muslin or other suitable fly proof material, during the summer months, the request in most instances being readily acceded to.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on Register—Factories	...	...	51
,"	Workshops	...	169
,"	Workplaces	...	19
No. of Inspections	...	...	142
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Acts.—			
Discovered	...	...	10
Remedied	...	...	10
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.—			
Discovered	...	...	34
Remedied	...	...	34

FOODSHOPS.

Periodical inspections were made of the various food shops, slaughterhouses etc., and the undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human food, and subsequently destroyed.

4,203 lbs. of Beef (including 1,834 diseased, T.B.)

190 lbs. of Mutton (including 33 lb. Lamb and 68 lb. diseased).

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Corned Beef.

42 lbs. of Bacon.

120 lbs. of Pork.

12 lbs. of Butter.

1 lb. of Cheese.

13 tins of Potted Meat, etc.

57 lbs. of Tinned Tomatoes.

7 lbs. Tinned Pears.

2 lbs. of Salmon.

5 tins of Sardines.

36 tins of Condensed Milk.

41 lbs. of Cod-fish.

64 lbs. Ox-tails.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance discovered	...	...	...	...	1
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	1

I have made both day and night inspections of the above premises, and with the one exception, have found them kept very clean and well conducted.

PIGGERIES.

The Bye-law prohibiting the keeping of pigs within 50 feet of a dwelling house has been suspended by a Regulation, under the Defence of the Realm Act, dated 11th May, 1918, and in consequence of this, a number of persons have applied for permission to erect sties on their premises, and providing the

ties were properly constructed and precautions taken to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom the application has been granted.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

Two samples of Flock were taken one contained 17.00 parts per 100,000 parts of Soluble Chlorine in the form of Chlorides and the other 13.00 parts per 100,000 parts of Soluble Chlorine in the form of Chlorides, both samples thus conforming with the standard of cleanliness required, under the Rag Flock Regulations 1912.

SHOPS ACT 1912.

No. of Shops on Register	...	...	...	441
No. of detailed inspections	...	...	...	235
Contraventions of Shops Acts, Public Health Acts etc.—				
Discovered	...	...	...	36
Remedied	...	...	...	35
Seating accommodation provided for Female Assistants				
	...	...	...	2

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register 9.	Registered by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	7
		Granted Certificate by Live Stock Commissioners	...	...	...	2
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	191
Contraventions of Bye-laws.—						
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	7
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	7

In consequence of frequent stoppage, the drains of the Slaughterhouse at the rear of 23 King Street have been relaid and provided with suitable means of access to facilitate cleansing.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919.

The provisions of the above Act have been rigidly enforced. Practically the whole of the premises known to be infested or likely to be infested have been visited, and handbills setting out the penalties for failure to destroy rats and mice and the

effective methods of destroying them, and preventive measures for the protection of property, foodstuffs etc., have been freely distributed.

In addition 54 premises have been baited with poison for the purpose of demonstrating the use of various poisons, also with a view to inducing people to take interest in this very necessary work, and it is pleasing to record that many have since shown keen interest and are doing all in their power to rid their premises of the rodents.

Rat Week. In deference to the wishes of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, I instituted a Rat Week Campaign (1-6 November) and an announcement to that effect was published in the "Maidenhead Advertiser" of the 20th October, also pointing out the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919, and requesting persons needing advice re baiting etc. to apply to the Sanitary Inspector.

Very few applications however were received and in consequence, I decided to arrange a systematic baiting of premises, and to ensure efficiency in this respect, practically a house-to-house visitation had to be made, with the result that no less than 236 premises were baited with poison, particular attention being paid to food premises, slaughterhouses, piggeries, refuse tips etc. Premises that had been effectually dealt with by the Occupiers were not interfered with.

COOKHAM
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Population (Census 1911)	...	...	12,311
Area	...	...	27,801 acres.
Rateable Value (to March 31, 1921)	...	...	£115,428
Assessable Value	do.	...	£106,488
1d. in the £ produces about	...	...	£420

STATISTICS FOR 1920.

Population as estimated by Registrar-General.—	
for purpose of ascertaining Birth-rate and Death-rate	12,765
Net registered births	263
Birth-rate	20.59
Illegitimate births	14—5.32% of total births.
Net Civilian deaths	124
Death-rate	9.71
Deaths under 1 year of age	17
Infant mortality rate	64.64 per 1000 births.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Scarlet Fever	31	2.42	25
Diphtheria	7	0.55	4
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	0	—	—
Erysipelas	1	0.08	—
Puerperal Fever	0	—	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	15	1.17	9
Tuberculosis (other forms)	2	0.16	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.08	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	—	—
Polio-myelitis	0	—	—

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	0	—
Dysentery	...	0	—
Trench Fever	...	0	—
Malaria	...	1	0.08
Pneumonia	...	3	0.23

Measles and German Measles not compulsorily notifiable after 31st Dec. 1919.

BIRTHS.

The gross number of births registered in this District was 131 males and 114 females, as compared with 85 males and 89 females in the previous year. The net number assigned to the District by the Registrar General is 142 males and 121 females, total, 263. The increase in the latter number being due to the addition of children born to parents normally resident in the Cookham Rural District, but who were living outside at the time of the birth. On the estimated population the net number of births represents a Birth rate of 20.59 per 1000, as compared with 14.77 for the previous year. Fourteen of the births, including 8 males and 6 females, were illegitimate; this being 5.32% of the total births. In the previous year, 7.93% of births were illegitimate. There is still a good deal of difficulty in obtaining prompt notification of birth, in spite of the fact that in every case where a birth is registered but not notified, a circular letter is sent to the parents explaining the requirements of the Notification of Births Act, 1915. During the past year 114 births were notified by Midwives and 82 by Doctors, making a total of 196. This number included 9 stillbirths and 5 illegitimate births. In 62 instances, births were registered but not notified.

There is no Infant Welfare Centre in this District. A few of the mothers in the Village of Cookham and Cookham Dean attend the Centre at Maidenhead, and in some cases visits are

paid to newly born infants by District nurses acting as Health Visitors under an arrangement with the County Council.

DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered locally was 104, of which 4 related to persons not normally resident in the District, and have therefore to be deducted. Twenty-one deaths of residents took place in Hospitals and Institutions outside the District and three at other places. Adding these to the previous number, the net number of deaths attributable to the District amounts to 124, consisting of 53 males and 71 females, as compared with a total of 142 in the previous year. On the estimated population, this gives a general death rate of 9.71 per 1000. In the previous year the corresponding rate was 11.56. The chief causes of death were:—Cancer 24, Organic Heart Disease 11, Bronchitis, etc. 12, Nephritis (Bright's Disease) 5, Violence 3, also 3 cases of suicide.

From the infectious diseases, there were 5 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 from Influenza, 1 from Whooping Cough and 1 from Measles, while amongst diseases particularly affecting infants and young children, there were 7 deaths from Congenital Debility etc., and 2 from diarrhoea. In 3 cases a Coroner's inquest was held as to the cause of death, and in 5 cases, death was not certified by the Coroner or by a medical practitioner.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age, there were the same number of deaths as in the previous year, namely: 17, but on account of the greater number of children born, this year it represents a lower death rate, namely: 64.64 per 1000 births, as compared with 89.95 as in the previous year. Two of these deaths related to illegitimate children, a number which gives an infant mortality rate for illegitimate children of 142.86 per 1000, as compared with a death rate of 60.24 per 1000 amongst legitimate children:

The following table shows the age at, and cause of death:

Cause of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Premature Birth	4		...	...	1	...	.	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	2
Spastic Paralysis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility from Birth	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	5	1	..	...	4	2	4	1	17

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 31 notifications of cases of Scarlet Fever, a number, which, although it does not compare favourably with the record of 8 for the previous year, is practically on the level with the yearly average number of cases, namely: 32 for the past ten years. In one or two instances, two cases were notified simultaneously in the same home, otherwise the cases were scattered throughout the district, and were not in any way related to each other. Twenty-five were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead, and there were no deaths either amongst the Hospital cases or those nursed at home. There were 7 cases of Diphtheria, of which 4 were removed to the Isolation Hospital; and again there were no deaths from this disease. In the previous year, 25 cases were notified, when an outbreak seemed imminent amongst school children in a certain portion of Bray Parish, but it was promptly brought to a close through the detection of carriers by swabbing at school. The 7 cases in 1920 were in no way related to the threatened outbreak at the end of the previous year. No actual cases of Enteric

Fever (Typhoid) were notified, but one gentleman who had an attack of this disease abroad was notified as a carrier. Subsequent examination however did not reveal the presence of typhoid bacilli in the excreta. One case of Erysipelas, 1 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and 1 case of Malaria in a returned soldier, were notified but do not call for any special comment. Three cases of Pneumonia were notified (2 being of Influenza origin) all of which recovered. Besides these, there were two deaths from Influenza. There were no notifications of any of the following diseases: Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery or Trench Fever.

Tuberculosis. Fifteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, of which, 9 were removed to the County Sanatorium, at Peppard Common, also two cases of other forms of Tuberculosis which were not removed. During the year, there were five deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Two of these related to cases not previously notified, 2 that were notified during 1919 and one that was notified in 1914. The same arrangements as for Maidenhead obtain for cases in the Cookham Rural District, namely: attendance at the Tuberculosis Clinic at the Town Hall, Maidenhead on the 4th Monday of each month, and periodic visits at home by the County Tuberculosis Nurse.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

With the exception of an outbreak of Measles in the Parish of White Waltham which necessitated the closure of Littlewick C.E. School for the month of March, the whole District was remarkably free from minor infectious ailments.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The following investigations were made on behalf of the Cookham Rural District.

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	... 13	44	57
Sputum for Tubercl	... 3	10	13
Blood for Typhoid	... —	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals	... 16	55	71

WATER SUPPLY.

The greater part of this District is supplied by the Maidenhead Waterworks Company, which extended its service in the following directions during the year 1920:

In the Parish of Bray	40	new connections were made.
,, ,, Cookham	49	,, ,,
,, ,, Waltham St.		
Lawrence	12	,, ,,
,, ,, White Waltham	7	,, ,,
,, ,, Hurley	4	,, ,,
		—
		Total 112

The following table shows the present supply of the District:

	M'head Water Co.	Gt. Marlow Water Co.	Private Wells.	Total Houses.
Bisham	...	30	49	124 203
Bray	...	741	—	171 912
Cookham	...	1345	—	137 1482
Hurley	...	178	—	151 329
Shottesbrooke	...	23	—	20 43
Waltham St. Lawrence	...	153	—	107 260
White Waltham	...	177	—	45 222
	2647	49	755	3451

The following samples were taken for analysis from private wells in the District during the year 1920:

1. From a dip-well supplying 4 cottages in School Lane, Cookham. Result: passable.
2. From lead pump at Green's Cott., Braywick. Result: highly polluted.
3. From rain-water tank supplying Hornbuckle Farm, Bray, Result: polluted.
4. From a tank at Royal Foresters, Bray. Result: polluted.
5. From a well at the Vicarage, Cookham. Result: passable.
6. From a well supplying two Cott., Green Lane, White Waltham. Result: polluted.

7. From a lead pump at Knowle Hill Vicarage. Result: passable.

With the exception of the Cottage at Braywick which has now been provided with a supply from the mains of the Maidenhead Waterworks Company, nothing has yet been done in respect of the water supply to the other places which were found to be polluted. The same applies to a group of eight houses at Star Lane, Knowle Hill, where the absence of a pure and wholesome water supply was reported upon some two years ago. A public house in that neighbourhood has recently been connected with the public main, after waiting 13 years, but there seems no reason for similar delay in extending the pipe a few hundred feet along the road, which would bring the public supply within easy reach of all the Cottages named.

SCAVENGING.

The dry scavenging scheme started in January, 1913, is being gradually extended throughout the District, the latest additions to the areas served being: Cox Green and Braywick in the Parish of Bray, and Pinkney's Green in the Parish of Cookham. The collection and removal of refuse is undertaken by private contractors and the general supervision of the work is in the hands of the Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is dumped in various old gravel pits and other places in the neighbourhood, without being burned or treated in any way.

In District No. 1 (Bray), 208 loads were collected. No. 2 and 3 (Cookham) 364 loads were collected. No. 4 (Cookham) 572 loads were collected.

The total cost for the year 1920 was as follows: Parish of Bray, £95 16s., Parish of Cookham £331 8s. 4d., as compared with: Parish of Bray, £75 4s. 11d., Parish of Cookham, £217 9s. 9d. for the previous year.

Owing to the extreme difficulty in getting private contractors to remove the contents of cesspools, and the occurrence of nuisances arising from overflowing cesspools especially in Bray and Cookham, the District Council have recently determined

to purchase a motor driven sewage tank and pump for the purpose of carrying out this work themselves. The scheme is well under way, and it is expected to be in operation before the middle of 1921.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

In previous reports the results of detailed inspections as to the disposal of house refuse in the various localities of this district have been given viz.—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Report.</i>	<i>pages.</i>
*Cookham Village and Cookham Dean	... 1910	115-117
*Bray Village and Hill House Estate	... 1911	38-39
Warren Row, North Town Moor and Upper North Town	... 1912	56-57
*Cox Green, Littlewick Green and Pinkney's Green	... 1913	81-83
Waltham St. Lawrence	... 1914	86-87
Hurley Village and Hurley Bottom	... 1915	57-59
Knowle Hill (Hurley)	... 1916	24-25
Bisham Village	... 1918	25

*Dry scavenging is now practised in these Districts.

BRAYWICK.

Following on the lines of the reports alluded to above, the Sanitary Inspector has prepared, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, the following report upon Braywick:

"In this locality there are thirteen Cottages and a Public House with a total number of seven pail closets, six water closets, two privies with cesspits and at least seven cesspools. Thirteen dwellings are provided with water from the Maidenhead Water Company's Mains and one from a well which is highly polluted and the water is unfit for drinking and domestic use. The sizes of the gardens are as follows:—5 Cottages with gardens about 114ft. in length. 6 Cottages with gardens from 69 to 75ft. in length. 1 Cottage with rough orchard only. 1 Cottage with yard 45 sq. ft., no garden. 1 Public House, large yard, no garden. The width of the gardens may be taken

as equal to the full frontage of the Cottages, apparently there is need of dry scavenging in this locality. There are large accumulations of tins, bottles, ashes and other household refuse. Should the Committee recommend the Council to extend the scavenging scheme to this locality, I would suggest that the Contractor be asked to give an estimate for the removal of the present accumulations, the same as was done at Holyport when scavenging was extended to that locality."

HOUSING.

The Council's original scheme to erect 380 houses is expected to be materially reduced. The present position of the Housing Scheme is indicated in the following summary:

Bisham. The Parish Council reported to the Housing Committee after careful local enquiry, that no houses were required in this Parish.

Bray. (Cox Green). Six houses occupied since October, 1920. Four houses in course of construction. (Windsor Road). Contract signed and loan granted for the erection of 10 houses. Work now commencing. (Touchen End). The same for six houses.

Cookham. (Malvern Road). 12 houses. 6 occupied and 6 nearly completed. (Cannon Court Lane). Twelve houses—8 occupied, 2 ready for occupation and 2 nearly completed. (Cookham Rise). Eighteen houses—4 occupied, 2 nearly ready for occupation, remainder in course of erection.

Hurley. No contracts yet accepted or sites purchased in this Parish.

Shottesbrooke. No houses required in this Parish.

White Waltham. Four houses in course of erection—none yet occupied.

Waltham St. Lawrence. (Cherry Orchard). Eight houses. One occupied, one nearly ready for occupation; remainder in course of erection. (Shurlock Row). Four houses—one ready for occupation, one nearly ready for occupation; remainder in course of erection.

Area of land purchased.

Acres. Rods. Poles.

Bray.

Cox Green	...	2	2	7			
Touchen End	...	2	1	0			
Fifield	...	1	1	30			
Windsor Road	...	2	2	17	8	3	14

Cookham.

Cookham Rise	...	3	0	14			
Canon Court Lane	...	3	3	36			
Malvern Road	...	2	0	0	9	0	10

Waltham St Lawrence.

Near Church	...	2	1	24			
Shurlock Row	...	1	0	0	3	1	24
Area of land presented to the Council (White Waltham)						2	0
Total area of land	...				21	3	8

*Contracts entered into.**Houses of:*Type A.
(parlour). Type B.
(non-parlour).*Bray*

Cox Green	...	10	—
Touchen End	...	6	—
Windsor Road	...	10	—

Cookham.

Cookham Rise	...	12	6
Cannon Court Lane	...	12	—
Malvern Road	...	—	12

Waltham St. Lawrence.

Near Church	...	8	—
Shurlock Row	...	4	—

White Waltham.

...	...	4	—
		66	18

Total—84.

Occupied	...	...	...	...	25
Ready for occupation.	...	...	...	...	3
Building	...	...	...	...	56—84

General Remarks.

Bray. (Fifield). The Housing Committee did not approve of a contract for the erection of 8 Type A houses on account of excessive price. (Windsor Road). Do. 8 Type B. do. do.

Hurley. (Henley Road). This scheme has not been proceeded with on account of the requirements of the owner of the site in regard to fencing.

Waltham St. Lawrence. (Downshire Farm). The proposed site here has been abandoned.

White Waltham and Hurley. (Littlewick). Several sites have been inspected but nothing definite has yet been arrived at.

Bray. (Oakley Green). Proposed scheme in abeyance.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics:

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

1. Estimated Population, 12,765.
2. General Death Rate, 9.71.
3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis, 0.39.
4. Infantile Mortality, 64.64.
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes, 3,342.
6. Number of working class dwelling houses, 3,119.
7. Number of new working class houses erected, 61.

2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I. *Inspection.*

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), 123.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, 56.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, 1.

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 66.

II. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers, 46.

III. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919, Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, 151.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:

(a) by owners, 80.

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners, Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1909: One dwelling house voluntarily closed by owner. No other proceedings were taken under this Section.

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890: Nil.

Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of local authority under Sec. 25 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919: Nil.

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer: one Sanitary Inspector who is also Building Surveyor under the Building Bye-laws, carries out the whole of the duties. One Architect specially employed for Council's Housing Scheme

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,
for year ended December 31st, 1920.

To Dr J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 1920 I made 2312 visits of which 1602 were in connection with my duties as Inspector of Nuisances 320 in connection with Scavenging, 74 in connection with infectious diseases and 316 in connection with my duties as Surveyor under the Building Bye-laws. Work done in connection with the Housing Town Planning etc. Act, 1909 not included. I have presented various reports to Committees and the Council during the year and I feel grateful to the members for their kind consideration and support, also to yourself and other officers for their assistance in the discharge of my various duties.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	6
„ Intimation Notices served	...	...	79
„ Verbal Notices served	...	...	99
„ Complaints received and attended to			42
„ Nuisances discovered	...	...	184
„ Nuisances abated	...	...	174
„ Premises at which nuisances abated			174
„ Privy Cesspits abolished	...	...	1
„ Pail Closets abolished	...	...	2
„ Pail Closets provided	...	...	2
„ Water Closets provided	...	...	2
„ New Closet Pails provided	...	...	12
„ Broken Water Pumps repaired			3
„ Well Covers (broken) repaired			2
„ Cottage ceilings (broken) repaired			2
„ Tube wells provided	...	...	1
„ New Wells constructed	...	...	1
„ New Drainage constructed			5
„ Cottage roofs repaired	...	...	3
„ Closet buildings repaired	...	...	6
„ Cottages cleansed and repaired	...		5
„ Samples of water taken for Analysis			10

Number of Nuisances as to:—

„	Privy Cesspits	...	...	...	8
„	Cesspools	...	...	...	40
„	Choked drainage	...	...	...	56
„	Cottages without proper Water Supply	...	...	...	7
„	Defective drainage	...	...	...	5
„	Cottages without closet accommodation	...	...	...	1
„	Dilapidated Closet Buildings	...	...	...	6
„	Foul condition of cottage yards...	...	...	...	3
„	Polluted Water Supplies	...	...	...	6
„	Cowsheds (limewashing)	...	...	...	6
„	Bakehouses (limewashing)...	...	...	...	2
„	Slaughter houses (limewashing)	...	...	...	2
„	House Refuse	...	...	...	30
„	Pigsties	...	...	...	9
„	Foul Ditches	...	...	...	2
„	Dead Animals left unburied	...	...	...	1

One case of Anthrax was notified at a farm at Waltham St. Lawrence which proved fatal, the carcase of the cow was burnt and the shed occupied was thoroughly disinfected and limewashed with hot lime.

One carcase of a cat suspected of rabies which had been destroyed after it had bitten a child at Littlewick Green was exhumed and sent to the Medical Research Dept. of the Ministry of Health for further examination which proved negative.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Slaughter Houses on Register	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses Inspected	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses Re-Inspections	...	...	24

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

A whole carcase of a cow weighing 720 lbs. together with head and internal organs was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed as being unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases notified	...	...	...	38
„ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	31
„ Diphtheria	...	...	...	7
„ Cottages at which infectious cases were notified	...	...	...	35
„ Cottages disinfected and cleansed after infectious diseases	...	...	...	35

In all cases disinfectants were supplied and printed instructions given as to precautions to be taken.

Twenty-five cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 Diphtheria cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead.

WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses on Register	...	...	...	12
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	24
Laundries on Register	...	...	...	12
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	16
Other Workshops on Register	...	...	...	35
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	20
Factories on Register, Laundries	...	...	...	1
„ Brickworks	...	...	...	1
„ Motor Works	...	...	...	1
„ Whitening Works	...	...	...	1
Factories Inspected (Conveniences)	...	...	...	4

DAIRY FARMS.

Number of Dairy Farms on Register	...	...	50
„ „ Inspected	...	...	50
„ Cowsheds on Register	...	...	113
„ Cowsheds Inspected	...	...	113
Farms from which milk is sold wholesale	...	...	34
„ „ „ retail	...	...	16
Cowsheds paved and channelled	...	...	87
Cowsheds with chalk floors	...	...	26
Farms supplied with Public Water Supply	...	...	15
Cowsheds drained into Cesspools	...	...	44

HOUSING TOWN PLANNING ETC. ACT, 1909.

Number of Cottages	Roofs Repaired	...	...	25
,	Ceilings Repaired	...	...	2
,	Floors Repaired	...	...	8
,	Windows Repaired	...	...	4
,	Back Yards paved	...	...	4
,	Wash-house floors paved	...	...	4
,	Sink waste pipes trapped...			4
,	Additional Closets provided			6
,	Fixed Windows made to open			6
,	Cleansed and repaired throughout	...	...	4
,	Provided with fresh supply of water	...	...	1
,	Voluntary closed ruinous condition	...	...	1

Two cottages were turned into one dwelling house during the year.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Number of Plans passed for dwelling houses up to 31st December, 1920.	...	...	...	...	58
Number of dwelling houses erected	...	...	...	...	46
Total number of plans submitted for approval under the bye-laws	...	...	...	...	78

New Buildings erected—White Waltham 1, Bisham 6, Cookham 15, Bray 19, Hurley 2, Waltham St. Lawrence 3.

Three of the above dwellings are stables converted into dwelling houses and 15 are Army Huts.

Yours Obediently,

W. J. COLEMAN.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Population (Census 1911) ... ...	... 17,548
Area ... ... ...	... 27,033 acres.
Rateable Value to 31st March, 1921	... £100,237
Assessable Value do. ...	... £95,497
1d. in the £ produces about ... ...	... £397

STATISTICS FOR 1920.

Population as estimated by Registrar-General:—

for purpose of ascertaining Birth-rate and Death-rate 16,404

Net registered births ...	366
Birth-rate ...	22.32
Illegitimate births ...	18 = 4.92% of total births.
Net civilian deaths ...	182
Death-rate ...	11.09
Deaths under 1 year of age	25
Infant mortality rate ...	68.31 per 1000 births.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Scarlet Fever ...	5	0.30	1
Diphtheria ...	13	0.79	5
Enteric Fever (Typhoid) ...	0	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	0.06	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	0.06	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) ...	16	0.98	8
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...	1	0.06	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	0	—	—
Polio-myelitis ...	0	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	0	—	—
Pneumonia ...	5	0.30	—

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Malaria	...	0	—
Dysentery	...	0	—
Trench Fever	...	0	—
Measles and German Measles	Measles not compulsorily notifiable after 31st December, 1919.		

BIRTHS.

The gross number of births registered in the District amounted to 352, consisting of 187 males and 165 females, as compared with 119 males and 114 females in the previous year. After making allowance for resident and non-resident parents, the net number of births attributable to the District by the Register-General are 194 males, and 172 females, total 366. Of these, 8 males and 10 females were illegitimate. The general birth-rate for the District works out at 22.32 per 1000 of population, and the illegitimacy rate, 4.92% of the total births. There is still considerable discrepancy between the number of births notified and the number registered in spite of the fact that whenever notification is neglected, a notice is sent to the parents calling their attention to the omission. In 70 cases births were registered but not notified. The notifications of birth total 285, made up as follows:

Notified by Doctors	...	...	62
Notified by Midwives	...	...	221
Notified by Parents	...	...	2

these include 11 stillbirths and 5 illegitimate births.

DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths occurring in the District amounted to 173, of which 16 referred to persons not habitually resident in the District. On the other hand, 25 deaths of residents took place outside the District; so that the net number of deaths come to 182 of which 96 are males, and 86 females, as compared with 192 in the previous year. The death-rate for 1920 as calculated on the estimated population is 11.09 per 1000.

The chief causes of death were: Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc. 24, Cancer 21, Organic Heart Disease 20, Nephritis (Bright's Disease) 2, Violence 3, Rheumatic Fever 3.

From the infectious diseases there were the following. Influenza 5, Diphtheria 2, Whooping Cough 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11, Tuberculous Meningitis 1, but none from any of the other Fevers or from Diarrhoea. In Public Institutions, there were 17 deaths of residents, and in 5 cases, apart from deaths occurring at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the cause of death was the subject of Inquest by the Coroner, and in 3 other cases, the cause of death was not certified by the Coroner or by a medical practitioner.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 25 deaths amongst infants under one year of age, two of which related to illegitimate infants. This represents a death rate of 66.09 amongst the legitimate and 111.11 amongst the illegitimate infants, or taking the two groups together, a general infant mortality rate of 68.31 per 1000 births. The causes of and ages at death are shown in the following table.

Cause of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Premature Birth	3	2	1	..	..	..	...	...	6
Congenital Debility	2	..	1	1	1	..	...	..	5
Congenital Heart Disease	3	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	5
Bronchitis.									
Pneumonia, etc.	..	...	...	..	1	..	1	2	4
Whooping Cough	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	..	1
Tubercular Meningitis	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	1
Malnutrition	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other	..	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Totals	...	8	3	2	2	2	3	3	25

INFANT WELFARE.

Infant Welfare work is carried on in the parishes of Crowthorne, Sandhurst, and St. Sebastian by a voluntary agency—the home visiting and the meetings of the Centres being conducted by a fully trained Nurse from the Crowthorne Nursing Association.

Welfare meetings are held once a month at Crowthorne, and once a month at Sandhurst, at both of which, the Medical Officer of Wellington College, Dr. J. Lambert, attends.

Home visiting is carried out regularly in the three parishes, each family being visited at least once a month. The Nurse also undertakes the distribution at cost price of dried milk, Virol, etc.

The number of families visited by the Nurse during the past year, reached the total of 275, comprising 438 children, while the average attendance at the Centres were 34 at Crowthorne and 24 at Sandhurst.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

This year, there were only 5 cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the whole District, a number which, although not the lowest on record, is well below the average annual number of cases for the past 10 years, namely: 27. All five were isolated cases, and in no way connected with each other, and only in one case was it necessary to remove the patient to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead on account of insufficient accommodation at home. Diphtheria on the other hand showed rather an increase, there being 13 cases as compared with an average of 6 cases in each of the past 10 years. Five cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead, one of which died while being removed, and one case died at home. Between the 23rd January and the 3rd February, 5 cases of Diphtheria having occurred amongst scholars attending Lower Sandhurst Council School, it was considered advisable to take swabs of all children in attendance. This was accordingly done on the 3rd February,

when 148 children were swabbed, out of which, 10 showed the presence of the Diphtheria bacilli. Notification of this fact was duly given to the parents who were advised to take the child for treatment by their own doctor, or to allow him (or her) to be removed to the Isolation Hospital until free from infection. In no case was any infected child allowed to return to school until proved clear of infection by subsequent swabbing. In order that the cases nursed at home might be properly supervised and also to secure prompt treatment should any case of this disease subsequently arise, a nurse was temporarily engaged to reside in or near the village of Sandhurst and act for the time being as Health Visitor. In addition to the general supervision of home nursed cases, she made frequent visits to the local schools to ascertain if any children were absent on account of sore throat or any other suspicious illness, and if so, to make further enquiries at home and secure medical attendance if necessary. She was provided with a supply of swabs, antitoxin and a syringe, so that prompt treatment would be available should the visiting doctor decide that the case was Diphtheria. The period for which her services were obtained extended from the 7th February to the 13th March, 1920, at which date all the infected cases had fully recovered. Up to the end of the year, no further cases of Diphtheria occurred in the neighbourhood, so that it may be fairly assumed that the action taken stamped out what might have been a serious outbreak of the disease. Five cases of Pneumonia were notified, none of which were described as of influenzal origin. There were no deaths amongst these 5 notifications, but there were five deaths attributed to Influenza. One case of Puerperal Fever was notified and removed to Ascot Cottage Hospital where recovery took place. The one case of Erysipelas was treated at home and recovered.

Tuberculosis. There were 16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, and 1 other form of Tuberculosis. Of these, 8 of the former were removed to various Institutions. The County Tuberculosis Officer and the Tuberculosis Nurse hold a

Clinic at the Town Hall, (Tuberculosis Dispensary) Wokingham, on the third Thursday of every month.

No cases were notified of any of the other notifiable diseases, namely: Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever. Measles and German Measles having ceased to be compulsorily notifiable after 31st December, 1919, no figures are available to show the prevalence or otherwise of these diseases, but from the School returns it appears there was considerable prevalence of the diseases in the Parishes of Crowthorne and Warfield during the months of March and April, and in Easthampstead and Sandhurst during the last three months of the year. There is no record of any number of cases of Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox or any other minor infectious diseases affecting school children.

The following Schools were closed during the year on account of the prevalence of Measles:

School.	Closed on.	Opened on.	Cause.
Cranbourne Broadmoor Council	1-3-20	After Easter	
		Holidays.	Measles
Warfield	... 25-3-20	26-4-20	Measles
Easthampstead C. of E.	... 1-9-20	22-9-20	Measles
Lower Sandhurst Council	... 1-10-20	8-11-20	Measles
Priestwood Council	... 21-10-20	29-11-20	Measles
Sandhurst C.E. Mixed and Infants	... 27-10-20	13-12-20	Measles

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The following investigations were made on behalf of the Easthampstead Rural District.

		Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria	... 12	71		83
Swabs at School	... 10	138		148
Swabs at School (for diphtheria)	... 10	138		148
	—	—		—
Totals	... 22	210		233

WATER SUPPLY.

Three Companies have mains supplying different parts of this District, namely: The Frimley and Farnborough District Water Co. which supplies the parishes of Crowthorne and Sandhurst, the Wokingham Water Co. which supplies the parishes of Binfield, Warfield and Easthampstead, and the South West Suburban Water Co., Staines, which supplies the parish of Winkfield. All villages, hamlets and groups of houses and practically all the important farms are supplied by one or other of these Companies. The only private wells now in existence are those of isolated cottages too distant from the water mains to be supplied at a reasonable cost. During the past 10 years, a very thorough examination of these private supplies has been made, and in all cases where the well was found to be polluted, either a fresh supply was laid on from the public mains, or the wells were cleaned out and reconstructed in such a manner as to guard against pollution by surface water. During 1920, only one official sample of water was taken, namely: from a well in the garden of a Cottage in Easthampstead Road, Bracknell. This well was found to be highly polluted, but after considerable delay owing to the cost, a fresh supply from the public main was laid on. A private sample from a house in Branksome Hill Road, Sandhurst was found to be grossly polluted, but after cleansing of the well, a further sample proved sufficiently good to be passed as fit for drinking and domestic purposes.

DRY SCAVENGING.

On the 1st January, 1912, a scheme for the removal of house refuse, by private contractors under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, from the principal villages in the district was inaugurated. Year by year, this scheme has been gradually extended so that now in every parish scavenging carts go round at least once a week and collect a surprising amount of rubbish, which hitherto littered the gardens, ditches and waste places near by. The refuse thus collected is tipped into old gravel and clay pits, so as to bring them up to the level of the adjoining soil,

and do away with the pools of stagnant water which they formerly contained. In some cases a small fee is paid for the use of these pits, otherwise no charge is made. During the year 1920, about 800 cart-loads were collected at a cost of £226 4s.

BRACKNELL SEWAGE WORKS.

The only portion of the District publicly sewered is the village of Bracknell which was constituted a special drainage area in 1891, and upon which, a rate of 2/6 in the £ for drainage was levied during 1920. Part of the sewage reaches the works by gravitation and is run directly into settling tanks, and the other part has to be pumped to the tank and beds on the higher ground at the works. The method of treatment at the Sewage Works is partly that of sedimentation and filtration through contact beds, and partly irrigation over land. An analysis of effluent at various stages in process of purification was given in tabular form at page 44 in the Report for 1919. During the past year, various alterations and improvements have been made in order to secure more satisfactory effluent, and Mr. J. R. Treadwell (Surveyor) who has general control of the scheme reports that the whole of the Primary Filters on the Gravitation scheme have been re-charged, and considerable repairs have been done to the Tanks. Three Contact beds have been re-charged on the general works, and further land has been brought under cultivation, and this work is still continuing.

During the past twelve months seven samples were taken by the Thames Conservancy, and two were reported as not being of a good effluent. The Committee have under consideration still further works for a general improvement, which it is to be hoped will satisfy the Conservancy.

HOUSING.

The following is an account of the position of the Housing Scheme at date in the various parishes of the district:

Binfield. The housing needs in this Parish have been well considered by the Housing Committee, and in consequence 28

houses are being erected upon a site near the Roe Buck Inn, and six on a site at Billingbear. The houses upon the Roe Buck site are well laid out on $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and are now in course of erection, window sill high. It is hoped that the whole of the 34 houses at Binfield may be completed and ready for occupation by the end of the present year.

The houses reported upon under the Housing and Town Planning etc. Act will be dealt with immediately the new houses are available.

Crowthorne. The Office of Works have erected a number of houses upon the Broadmoor Asylum Estate for occupation by members of their staff, and it is questionable whether additional houses are required in this Parish. This matter is now under consideration by the Parish Assembly, who will report to the Housing Committee. This is practically a new Parish.

Easthampstead. The Housing Committee have for the sake of convenience combined this Parish with the district covered by the Special Drainage District. The Site proposed is in the hands of the District Valuer who is negotiating.

There are a few houses in this area which will be severely dealt with when additional accommodation is available.

Sandhurst. There are sixteen houses commenced in this Parish which are at the moment Dampcourse high. Applications for tenancy of these houses exceed the number of houses available.

In this village there are also several houses which will ultimately receive drastic treatment when the new houses are completed.

Warfield. Various sites have been selected in this village, and a compulsorily Order made by the Council for the acquisition of one of these plots of land, which Order has received the approval of the Minister of Health. The Committee have experienced great difficulty in obtaining suitable land for the erection of houses and this has consequently held up the progress, but it is hoped that a settlement will be effected in the near future, when every effort will be made to commence building operations. This is a very old village, but has only a few

houses which will be dealt with when other accommodation has been provided.

Winkfield. This is an exceedingly large Parish and has been divided into two areas by the Housing Committee for the purposes of Housing, the North and the South divisions.

The North division—one site has been selected but various protests have delayed progress, and the unwillingness of the owner to sell has also delayed matters. Here there are many houses which will have to be either demolished or very substantially altered for the accommodation of the people when the new houses are erected.

South division—contracts have been provisionally accepted by the Housing Committee for the erection of eight houses and it is hoped that the final approval of the Housing Commissioner will be obtained shortly, when building operations will commence.

There are a few houses in this Division which will have to be altered and adapted for the better accommodation of the inhabitants, when the new houses are completed.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics:

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

1. Estimated Population, 16,404.
2. General Death-rate, 11·09.
3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis, 0·73.
4. Infantile Mortality, 68·31.
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes, 3,567.
6. Number of working class dwelling houses, 2,890.
7. Number of new working class houses erected, 14.

2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I. *Inspection.*

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), 171.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, 171.

- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 79.

II. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers, 19.

III. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

- a. Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919, Nil.
- b. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, 8.
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:
 - (a) by owners, 8.
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners, Nil.
- c. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1909, Nil.

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890: Nil.

Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919: Nil.

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer. One Sanitary Inspector who is also Inspector of Buildings, carries out the whole of the duties.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson, M.O.H.,
Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you my report of the work carried out by me in this district during the year 1920.

I have made 1,035 visits, of which 840 were in connection with my duties as Inspector of Nuisances.

The following are the particulars with regard to the work under the Housing Acts.

Statutory notices served	...	...	...	79
Floors repaired	...	...	...	60
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	8
Ceilings cleansed only	...	...	...	6
Dampness of walls remedied including bedroom walls	...	...	...	81
Kitchens cleansed	...	...	...	32
Scullery cleansed	...	...	...	35
Registers and grates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	18
Wall repaired	...	...	...	27
Hearths repaired	...	...	...	1
Guttering, rainwater piping repaired	...	...	...	15
Larders cleansed	...	...	...	6
Other and minor repairs	...	...	...	35
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired	...	...	...	33
W.C.'s and E.C.'s repaired and cleansed etc., including water supplies and defective pans etc.	...	...	...	37
Drains repaired	...	...	...	22
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	22
Bedrooms cleansed, including ceilings and walls	...	...	...	32
Parlour and Passages cleansed	...	...	...	18
Verminous rooms	...	...	...	1

The work has been exceedingly difficult to get executed owing to the scarcity of workmen and materials and in some cases owing to the lack of funds of the owners, who are exceedingly hard hit where they are dependent upon the rents for income.

In several cases the owners have had to mortgage the property to pay for the repairs. It is to be hoped that 1921 prices will fall, otherwise I anticipate a still greater difficulty in getting necessary repairs carried out.

If times had been more favourable I should have tried to get the Landlords in several cases to build a third bedroom over the scullery (which could in many cases be executed at a reasonable cost) for the separation of the sexes which I found the occupants desired rather than use the parlour as a bedroom. The tenants would be willing to pay a reasonable additional rent for such accommodation which is desirable where especially tuberculous cases are dealt with at home, but expense has been the difficulty.

Other works as Inspector of Nuisances are as follows:—

Drains inspected and remedied	...	...	3
Samples of water taken	...	...	5
Water provided from Company's main	...	...	2
Manure removed	...	...	1
Complaints received	...	...	14
House repairs executed by request	...	...	1
Dangerous chimney stack removed	...	...	1
Herrings condemned (boxes)	...	...	2
Carcases of cows condemned	...	...	4
Heads and hearts condemned	...	...	105 lbs.
Imported mutton condemned	...	...	55 lbs.

The following are the various diseases reported during the year:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	13
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	16
Glands of Neck (tuberculous)	...	...	...	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Bronchial Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1

In the beginning of 1920 Diphtheria broke out at Sandhurst school which necessitated a house to house inspection by a Nurse whose duty it was to report immediately any suspected case.

The classes affected were swabbed by the Medical Officer of Health and fourteen carrier cases were detected and dealt with under the Medical Officer of Health's instructions with the pleasing result of the abatement of the outbreak. The school was disinfected, as well as seven other places after infectious diseases.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

During 1920 I had the pleasure of dealing as Inspector with the pressing and needful social requirements. Houses are urgently required in the areas laid down by the Committee and the Binfield scheme has been started and at the time of writing is being rapidly advanced by the contractors.

Sandhurst scheme has been passed by the Ministry of Health and will be commenced immediately. The other schemes are being carried forward as fast as operations will permit.

The following Table will show at a glance the rise and fall in building houses of the working class type from 1905 to 1921:—

Year.	Bin-field.	Crow-thorne	East'd	Sand-hurst.	War-field.	Wink-field.	Total.
1905	6	22	11	35	6	14	94
1906	2	10	9	20	4	3	48
1907	3	4	12	16	3	4	42
1908	1	9	9	16	8	4	47
1909	1	6	4	26	1	3	41
1910	3	8	3	12	6	7	39
1911	4	10	15	5	2	4	40
1912	3	1	2	3	..	7	16
1913	6	4	5	6	6	4	31
1914	..	5	1	1	2	4	13
1915	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1916	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1919	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
1920	1	1	3	5	..	3	13
	35	82	74	147	38	60	436

The number of plans submitted to the Council for approval were chiefly for alterations and additions to various houses.

The house refuse has again been collected under contract and has proved a blessing to the inhabitants of the district and if perchance the contractor fails to call at any house the matter is soon brought to the notice of the Council, with a request that the contractor shall call and collect.

The cost of collection and use of the refuse tips for the year was £226 4s., this includes the collection in every parish once a week which sometimes means in Bracknell 6 or 7 loads per day. About 800 loads in the area.

The refuse is tipped into disused gravel pits and clay pits and used for the filling up of stagnant pools.

I must express here my gratitude to the Council for their unflinching support in past years in getting water mains laid to the various areas in the district which work was carried out at a nominal cost to the parishes concerned and has proved an undeniable blessing. If this work had not been carried out at the time it was but had been left until 1920, I am afraid the cost would have been, in some cases at all events, prohibitive.

Various reports have been submitted to the Council upon various subjects and in conclusion I tender my thanks to the members for their cordial support in all matters with which I have had to deal and lay before them,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES YORKE,

Sanitary Inspector.

Council Offices, Bracknell.

March, 1921.

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Population (Census 1911)	...	...	...	...	...15,370
Area	...	...	...	...	...10,576 acres
*Rateable Value (to March 31st, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...£74,677
*Assessable Value	do.	...	...	...	...£73,499
*1d. in the £ is estimated to produce	...	...	...	...	...£306

*These values relate to the remainder of the district after separation of the Parish of Clewer Without.

STATISTICS FOR 1920.

Population as estimated by Registrar-General:—

before separation of Parish of Clewer Without	...	13,349
after separation of Parish of Clewer Without (9th		
November, 1920)	...	8,329
mean population for statistical purposes	...	12,625
Net registered births	...	371
Birth-rate	...	29.38
Illegitimate births	...	21=5.66% of total births.
Net civilian deaths	...	148
Death-rate	...	11.72
Deaths under 1 year of age	...	25
Infant mortality rate	...	67.39 per 1000 births.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Scarlet Fever	...	4.83	28
Diphtheria	...	1.03	9
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	...	0.08	—
Erysipelas	...	1.03	7
Puerperal Fever	...	0.08	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	...	1.03	7
Tuberculosis (other forms)	...	0.47	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—

	No.	Attack rate per 1000.	Removed to hospital, etc.
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	0	—
Polio-myelitis	...	0	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	0	—
Dysentery	...	0	—
Pneumonia	...	2	0.16
Malaria	...	0	—
Trench Fever	...	0	—

Measles and German Measles not compulsorily notifiable after
31st December, 1919.

ALTERATION OF DISTRICT.

By a Memorial in pursuance of Section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, presented to the Minister of Health by the Borough of New Windsor, a claim was made to extend the Boundary of the Borough by including within it the Parish of Clewer Without, which, at that time, formed part of the Windsor Rural District. Following this Memorial, a public enquiry was held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd January, 1920, at the Guildhall, Windsor, at which, evidence conducted by Counsel on both sides was heard by a representative of the Minister of Health. Subsequently an Order was made by the Ministry granting the petition, the same to take effect as and from the 9th November, 1920, and from that date, the Parish of Clewer Without comprising approximately 1,900 acres and including a population estimated at 5,873, ceased to be part of Windsor Rural District.

This alteration of area during the statistical year, and the fact that after the 9th November, 1920, births and deaths occurring in the Parish of Clewer Without were not included in the returns for Windsor Rural District, necessitated the finding of a mean population upon which to calculate the birth and death rates so as to render them comparable with similar records. According to the figures supplied by the Registrar-General, the mid-year population for the whole district was 14,202, and the corresponding population, after the separation of Clewer Without, 8,329. For $44\frac{1}{2}$ weeks therefore, the larger

number represented the population and for $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks of the year, the smaller number. Taking into consideration the period of time for which these populations were operative, a number can be found which represents the mean population for the whole year. This number is 12,625 and upon it the birth and death rates are calculated.

BIRTHS.

The gross number of births registered in the district amounted to 362 as compared with 244 in the previous year. This number has however, to be adjusted for residents and non-residents, so that the net number attributed to the district by the Registrar-General works out at 191 males and 180 females, total 371; representing a birth-rate of 29.38 per 1000 population. Of these 21 were illegitimate, representing an illegitimacy rate of 5.66% of the total births. Notification of births in this district, it must be confessed, is not satisfactorily carried out. During the year under review, 46 births were notified by doctors, 194 by midwives and 2 by parents, making a total of 242. These include 12 stillbirths and 16 illegitimate births; while 137 births were registered but not notified.

DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths occurring in the district amounted to 161. From this number 33 are to be subtracted, as these refer to persons not habitually resident in the district; and 20 are to be added for residents who died outside, making the net number 148 (72 males and 76 females), as compared with 163 in the previous year. On the mean population as estimated for the purpose, this gives a death-rate of 11.72 per 1000. In 32 instances, death took place in a Public Institution. There were also 4 inquest cases and 4 cases where death was not certified by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner.

The chief causes of death were: Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc. 20, Cancer 18, Organic Heart Disease 18, Nephritis 3, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Violence 4, Suicide 1.

Amongst the Infectious Diseases, there were the following deaths: Influenza 2, Measles 3, Diphtheria 1, but none from any

of the other notifiable infectious diseases, except Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis. During 1920, there were six deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one from Tuberculous Meningitis, but none from any of the other forms of Tuberculosis. Of these 7 cases of death, only two were notified cases, both being notified during 1920.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The remarkably low record of the previous year, there being only 6 deaths amongst infants out of 241 born, has not been maintained, for during 1920, there were 25 deaths of infants under one year of age, the number of children born being 371, or an infant mortality rate of 67.39 per 1000 births. On comparing the death-rate amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants, it can readily be seen that this increase in the death-rate amongst infants is largely made up of an excessive number of deaths of illegitimate infants, for out of 21 of the latter class, 8 died within a year, which gives an illegitimate infant death-rate of 381 per 1000 births while amongst the 350 legitimate children, there were 17 deaths, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 48.57 per 1000 births. The following table gives the cause of and age at death of these infants:

Cause of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Premature Birth ..	5	2	1	1	.	2	...	..	11
Bronchitis,									
Pneumonia, etc.	...	.	...	...	.	2	4	...	6
Marasmus ..	...	1	1	.	..	..	...	...	2
Measles ..	...	.	.	.	..	.	1	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease ..	1	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	1
Jaundice ..	1	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	1
Toxaemia ..	...	1	.	...	..	..	..	..	1
Other ..	...	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	2
 Totals	7	4	3	1	1	4	5	...	25

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever, of which there were 61 cases notified, was more prevalent this year than it has been since 1909 when there were 69 cases, the annual average number for the intervening years, being 13. This is accounted for by the fact that from January until the beginning of June, a successive number of cases occurred, largely amongst school children attending School in the Sunninghill Parish, and although careful search was made for missed cases amongst school children and the usual routine procedure of disinfection was carried out, cases still continued to occur at the rate of 3 or 4 a week for the period mentioned. In consequence, Sunninghill C.E. Infants' School was closed from the 11th February to the 4th March, 1920, but without in any way diminishing the number of cases. In contrast to the control of an outbreak of Diphtheria, there is no way of discovering infected children before the disease manifests itself clinically, so that there is ample time during the preliminary stages for infection to be spread; also, it must be admitted that in an outbreak such as this was, many mild cases would be diagnosed at home as feverish colds, the child being kept at home for a day or two until the rash had disappeared, and then sent back to School, while the subsequent peeling might quite easily be overlooked. In order to secure more effective control, a nurse was engaged temporarily to act as Health Visitor in the district, particularly with regard to Scarlet Fever. All home nursed cases were under her supervision and she also made periodic visits to the schools for the purpose of detecting missed or mild cases which had hitherto escaped observation. During the time from 15th March to the 26th June, 1920, she was thus employed, she was successful in detecting several cases of Scarlet Fever which would otherwise have passed unobserved, and for want of more effective means for detecting the disease at an early stage, this seemed the only practicable way of bringing the outbreak to a close, and apparently it was successful for after the end of June no further cases occurred in that Parish.

Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1920, a number which is somewhat in excess of the average of 9 cases annually for the past 10 years. In the beginning of October, an outbreak of this disease was threatened amongst children attending the Sunningdale School, three cases being notified within a week of each other. Following the practice which has been successful in other districts, the whole of the children attending these schools were swabbed to the number of 270, with a result that 20 carriers were discovered, these however were not included amongst the notified cases, as they did not present clinical symptoms of the disease. Several other carriers were found amongst children not attending school in the families where infected scholars had been found. Notice of infection was immediately sent to the parents, who were asked either to place the child under the care of their own doctor, or to permit removal to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead, while the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Burch, rendered valuable service in seeing that one or other of these alternatives were carried out. He was supplied with a quantity of swabs, and antitoxin for use by local practitioners, and in no case was a child allowed to return to school until swabs taken showed negative results. Up to the end of the year, only one further case of Diphtheria occurred, and that was of a servant girl who came from London a short time previously, and who had been suffering from a sore throat before coming into the district. Only one case of Typhoid Fever, which was not confirmed by a blood test, was notified. No source of infection could be found after diligent enquiries; the patient was nursed at home and made a good recovery. There were 13 cases of Erysipelas notified, of which 7 related to residents in the Poor Law Infirmary; none ended fatally. There was one case of Puerperal Fever which was removed to Hospital, and two cases of Pneumonia, one of which died. The prevalence of Measles and German Measles, which are not now compulsorily notifiable, cannot be recorded in figures, but from the school returns it appears that Measles was sufficiently prevalent in the Parish of Old Windsor during the month of May.

to necessitate the closure of the Infants' School until after the Whitsun holidays; also in the Parish of Clewer Without, St. Stephen's Infants School was closed for similar reason during the month of June. A few cases were reported about August and September, but it was not necessary to resort to school closure. The only other infectious disease affecting school children, was Whooping Cough, of which there were a few cases in Old Windsor Parish at the beginning of September.

Tuberculosis. Thirteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as well as six cases of other forms of Tuberculosis in the district during 1920, 7 of the former and 4 of the latter being treated at various Institutions. The County Tuberculosis Officer holds a Clinic at the Congregational House, William Street, Windsor, on the 1st Thursday of every month.

There were no cases of any of the other notifiable infectious diseases, namely: Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Malaria or Trench Fever.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The following investigations were made on behalf of the Windsor Rural District:

	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria (general)	... 14	114	128
Swabs taken at School (diphtheria)	... 20	250	270
Sputum for Tubercl	... —	3	3
	—	—	—
Totals ...	34	367	401

SCAVENGING.

The undermentioned particulars relating to the Scavenging Department have been kindly supplied by Mr. Wm. Menzies, Surveyor to the Windsor Rural District Council, who has charge of this work.

	Clewer.	Sunninghill and Sunningdale.
No. of places visited weekly	1325	1270
No. of loads weekly	34	30

Nature and position of tips	Brickfields and ponds at Clewer and Dedworth.	Largely burnt and used to fill up hollows.
Cost	£371/3/7	£915 per annum.
	(to Nov. 8th, 1920)	
Cesspools emptied at Sunninghill and Sunningdale	...	2020
Number of loads	...	5539
Weekly average of Pail Closets emptied	...	860
Total cost	...	£3670

By comparison with the figures given in previous reports, it will be seen that this work has steadily increased, in spite of the difficulty of securing men and appliances for this work. The present staff and appliances are hardly sufficient now-a-days to keep pace with the demands made upon them, and it is evident that the District Council must shortly take into consideration an increase of staff and equipment in order to prevent a general breakdown of the scheme. The enormous cost of the wet scavenging in the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, and the unsatisfactory nature of the work, form the strongest arguments for pushing forward the sewerage scheme which had to be shelved on the outbreak of war on account of the fact that a portion of the loan sanctioned for the purpose could not be taken up. At the present time, about half of the 12 inch cast-iron rising main leading to the outfall site is laid and about one-third of the sewers, in addition to this, the outfall site has been partly prepared and drained and a certain amount of work has been done at the pumping station at Blacknest for a large quantity of pipes and other material purchased before the war are stacked in various places. Early in the year, the Engineer in charge of the works (Mr. J. H. Blizzard) was consulted as to whether it would be possible to carry out a portion of the original scheme which would benefit the more densely populated parts of the district and also utilise the sewers already laid. He accordingly prepared a modified scheme which provided for the sewerage of the following streets, roads and groups of houses:

Junction of Whitmore Lane and Staines Road.
Near Cheapside Brook.
Cheapside, High Street.
Ascot High Street.
Lanes off Ascot High Street and Winkfield Road.
Coombe Meadows.
Lower Village Road, Sunninghill.
Oriental Road, Sunninghill.
Back Lane, Sunninghill.
Sandy Lane and Upper Village Road, Sunninghill.
School Road, Sunninghill.
Bowden Road, ,,
The Terrace, ,,
Upper Village Road, Sunninghill.
Rise Road.
Streets in the Rise.
Streets in South Ascot.

The estimated cost of this portion of work was approximately £90,000, but here another difficulty occurs for the raising of a loan of this magnitude would bring the outstanding liabilities of the district far beyond the limit set upon the borrowing capacity of a District Council, and until the law on this subject has been altered, it does not seem that the Windsor Rural District Council will be able to carry out this long delayed scheme.

HOUSING.

During the previous year, a general survey of the housing needs of the district revealed the fact that about 24 houses would be required in the course of the next few years to replace dilapidated property. Half of these referred to the Parish of Clewer Without, which no longer forms part of the district. The remaining Parishes are not likely to show any great increase in population, so that the housing needs are limited to replacement of existing buildings. Five new houses have been built by private enterprise during the past year. The District Council is proceeding with a scheme for the erection of 16 houses

in the Parish of Sunningdale. It is anticipated that these will be completed before the end of the year 1921. The work is being carried out by a private contractor.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics:

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

- 1 Estimated Population, 13,349 (including Clewer Without).
2. General Death Rate, 11.09.
- 3 Death-rate from Tuberculosis, 0.52.
4. Infantile Mortality, 67.39.
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes, 3,474.
6. Number of working class dwelling houses, 2,435.
7. Number of new working class houses erected, 5.

2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I. *Inspection.*

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), 394.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, 109.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, 1.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, 352.

II *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers, 326.

III. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919: Nil.

B Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, 18.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:
 - (a) by owners, 18.
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners, Nil.
- c. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1909, Nil.

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890: Nil.

Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1919: Nil.

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer. One Sanitary Inspector who is responsible for carrying out all the duties connected with this work.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit to you a report of work carried out during the year 1920.

Following the lines of the Returns required by the Ministry of Health, I would state that 394 dwelling houses were inspected for defects. Of these, records were kept in 109 cases in the form prescribed under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. Defects were found at 352 houses. Remedial works were effected in 326 instances after the service of informal notices, and at 18 houses after the service of Statutory Notices.

On November 9th, the Parish of Clewer Without became ab-

sorbed into the Borough of New Windsor. After eliminating the Clewer entries, the number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was 37. Of these the most numerous are those concerned with Baking, Motors and Cycles, and the Building trade. 98 visits were paid and 5 written notices served, respecting sanitary defects, all of which were complied with. The sanitary offices attached to the various Elementary Schools have been visited and on the whole have been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. A much-needed enlargement and improvement of the Urinal at Sunninghill Schools was carried out.

The various Dairy Farms have been inspected, verbal intimations only being necessary to secure periodical cleansing as required by the Regulations.

74 lbs of Food which was unfit for human consumption was surrendered for destruction. The bulk of this was Mutton (60 lbs.)

In January and June the customary samples of Water as supplied in this district by the South-West Suburban Water Company were submitted to Bacteriological and Chemical examinations, the results being duly reported to the Council. Two samples from premises without a piped supply were subjected to chemical analysis and pronounced to be "fit for drinking and domestic use," and "passable" etc., respectively.

The several slaughter houses have been inspected. In one instance only was it found necessary to call the occupier's attention to uncleanly conditions. These were remedied.

Disinfections were carried out at houses after the occurrence of Infectious Diseases as follows:—Scarlet Fever 55, Diphtheria 13, Diphtheria "Carriers" 14, Phthisis 3, Typhoid Fever 1 and Cancer 1. Total, 87. In 3 cases it was deemed advisable to burn mattresses and other articles that had been soiled, the Council providing new goods *in lieu*. Enquiries have been made into every case of Infectious Disease notified, disinfectants supplied and precautions (written and verbal) communicated. The Head Teachers of Schools concerned have invariably been notified

both at the commencement of the case and after the premises have been disinfected.

Improvements have been effected at the Small Pox Hospital at The Ham, Old Windsor, including the erection of a Coal Store, but the building is still unfortunately without means of telephonic communication.

Enquiries have been made and visits paid to the homes of persons arriving in this District who are reported by the Port Sanitary Authorities to have been on board vessels on which cases of Small Pox have occurred, but fortunately no cases have developed.

A memorial from residents in Sunningdale was received by the Council, complaining of conditions obtaining at The Rise and The Nurseries, and I was instructed to make a house-to-house inspection of the areas named, comprising 109 dwellings. This was done, and a Report presented to the Council on the matter at their meeting on 7th September. As the result of the service of informal notices a great number of useful and necessary improvements were brought about.

One application was received from a resident at Sunninghill for a certificate under the Increase of Rent etc. Act, 1920. The owner of the house concerned had already been written to regarding certain defects and had promised to do what was required. He kept his promise and removed the grounds that did exist for granting a certificate of unfitness for habitation.

A summons was issued with regard to a nuisance at Old Windsor, but was withdrawn by permission of the Bench, as the work asked for had been done.

The owner of an empty house at Sunninghill was informed that it was unfit for human habitation and must not be again occupied unless and until the necessary works of which a specification was provided, were completed. After a long delay the work was carried out and the house is again occupied.

Yours faithfully,

Sunningdale,

E. A. BURCH.

April, 1921.

APPENDIX.

Containing.—

MEMORANDUM BY REGISTRAR GENERAL.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR DISTRICT
SUPPLIED BY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

GENERAL VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS (FROM
REPORT OF REGISTRAR-GENERAL).

TABLES SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH, ETC., FOR EAST
BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

TABLES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND
WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

MEMORANDUM BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

The annual distribution of his returns of births and deaths and estimates of population for the past year affords the Registrar-General an opportunity of directing the attention of medical officers of health and others using the returns to some points upon which experience has shown that misunderstandings tend to arise.

1. The numbers of births and deaths are those registered during the calendar year and are corrected for inward and outward transfers, they will differ therefore from uncorrected figures compiled locally either for the calendar year or for a period of fifty-two or fifty-three weeks.
2. Population.—In 1920 demobilization had reached a stage at which it is felt that the distinction between "birth-rate populations and death-rate populations," made during the period when a large part of the male population was under arms, might in general be discontinued. For most districts, therefore, a single estimate of population is shown and this is applicable to both births and deaths. For a few areas which contain an appreciable non-civilian population, however, two estimates of population, one for calculation of the birth-rate and one for the civilian death-rate, are given, as in recent years.
3. The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries. The principal subjects of these enquiries are indicated in a table published in the yearly reports of the Registrar-General; and this possible source of discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally should be borne in mind particularly in regard to the causes of death dealt with in that table.
4. If it is desired to criticize the figures supplied this should be done AT AN EARLY DATE. Every effort will be made in that case to clear up any points of serious difference from locally compiled returns and to amend the Registrar-General's figures if these prove to be in error. But it will be impossible for him to entertain any suggestion for their alteration unless made within two weeks of their circulation to local authorities.

General Register Office,
Somerset House, London, W.C.2.
1st March, 1921.

EAST BERKS UNITED DISTRICTS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

AVERAGE RATES for 10 YEARS 1910—1919.

Corresponding rates for 1920 in *italics*.

	Birth-rate.	Net Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Phtisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer.
Maidenhead U.D. ...	18.31	12.78	85.57	1.02	.21	1.02
1920—23.16		8.86	49.38	.62	.00	1.02
Cookham R.D. ...	17.63	11.75	65.55	.67	.18	1.29
1920—20.61		9.71	64.63	3.9	.00	1.88
Easthampstead R.D. ...	16.81	11.32	63.56	.58	.18	1.14
1920—22.31		11.09	68.30	.67	.06	1.28
Windsor R.D. ...	17.83	12.24	60.91	.97	.32	1.33
1920—27.81		11.09	67.38	.44	.07	1.34

TABLE SUPPLIED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL

SHOWING

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1920.

(*Provisional figures. Provisional Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.*)

	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.							RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.
	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ALL Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.		
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000).	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000).	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27
London	26.5	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30
Corresponding local statistics for	Estimated Population								
Maidenhead U.D.	17,486	8.86	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.40	0.29
Cookham R.D.	12,765	9.71	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.23
Easthamstead R.D.	16,404	11.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.30
Windsor R.D.	(mean population for the year)	12,625	11.72	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.16
								0.32	0.0

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN
MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1920.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).**

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	77	78
1. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	1	...
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	1	...
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	1	...
7. Influenza	...	...	...	5	2
8. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
9. Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	5	6
10. Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer (malignant disease)	...	...	...	7	11
13. Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	1	...
14. Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...
15. Organic heart disease	...	...	...	8	16
16. Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	6
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	3	1
18. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...
19. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...
20. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...
21. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	2	...
21A. Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nephritis and Bright's disease	...	...	...	2	1
23. Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...
24. Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...
25. Congenital debility, &c.	...	...	...	4	5
26. Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	5	...
27. Suicide	...	...	...	1	...
28. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	26	28
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	1
Special Causes (included above)				...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age...			Total	11	9
			Illegitimate	1	1
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	...	...	195	210
Legitimate	...	...	...	190	195
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	15
POPULATION for Birth-rate and Death-rate	...			17,486	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN
COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1920.
 (CIVILIANS ONLY).

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	53	71
1. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	4
10. Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer (malignant disease)	...	...	...	...	12	12
13. Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	...
15. Organic heart disease	...	...	...	...	5	6
16. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	4
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	4	1
18. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	2	...
20. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	1	...
21. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...
21A. Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nephritis and Bright's disease	...	...	...	...	1	4
23. Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
24. Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Congenital debility, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	5
26. Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	...	2	1
27. Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	1
28. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	16	29
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Causes (included above)						
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age...				Total	7	10
				Illegitimate	1	1
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	...	...		142	121
Legitimate	...	...	...		134	115
Illegitimate	...	...	...		8	6
POPULATION for Birth-rate and Death-rate	...				12,765	

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT, 1920.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).**

	CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	96	86
1. Enteric fever
2. Small-pox
3. Measles
4. Scarlet fever
5. Whooping cough	1	1
6. Diphtheria and croup	2	...
7. Influenza	3	2
8. Erysipelas
9. Pulmonary tuberculosis	6	5
10. Tuberculous meningitis	1	...
11. Other tuberculous diseases
12. Cancer (malignant disease)	10	11
13. Rheumatic fever	3	...
14. Meningitis	1
15. Organic heart disease	10	10
16. Bronchitis	9	3
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	3	4
18. Other respiratory diseases	4	1
19. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)
20. Appendicitis and typhlitis	1	...
21. Cirrhosis of liver
21A. Alcoholism
22. Nephritis and Bright's disease	2
23. Puerperal fever
24. Parturition, apart from puerperal fever
25. Congenital debility, &c.	7	8
26. Violence, apart from suicide	2	1
27. Suicide
28. Other defined diseases	2	35
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	2
Special Causes (included above)						
Cerebro-spinal fever
Poliomyelitis
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age...			Total	17	8	
		Illegitimate	...	...	2	
TOTAL BIRTHS	194	172	
Legitimate	186	162	
Illegitimate	8	10	
POPULATION for Birth-rate and Death-rate	...			16,404		

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN
WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1920.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).**

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	72	76
1. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	1	2
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2	4
10. Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
11. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer (malignant disease)	...	...	...	...	7	11
13. Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
15. Organic heart disease	...	...	...	...	11	7
16. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	6
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	5
18. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1
19. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	1	...
21. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	1	...
21A. Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nephritis and Bright's disease	...	...	...	...	1	2
23. Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
25. Congenital debility, &c.	...	...	...	...	8	5
26. Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1
27. Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	...
28. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	27	24
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	1	1
Special Causes (included above)						
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age...				Total	15	10
				Illegitimate	6	2
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	...	...		191	180
Legitimate	...	...	...		179	171
Illegitimate	...	...	...		12	9
POPULATION for Birth-rate and Death-rate						
Original district	...				13,349	
Remaining district	...				8,329	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1920, for the
MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	43	2	Nil
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	92	2	Nil
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	7	1	Nil
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)			
Total	142	5	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of Prosecutions. (5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation	3	3	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	17	17	..	..
Sanitary } insufficient ..	6	6	..	..
accom- } unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	..	..
modation } not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	7	7	..	..
Other offences	3	3	..	..
Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in part 3 of this Report)				
Total	44	44	0	0

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

MAKING OF WEARING APPAREL.	Lists sent once in year	7
	(Including 1 Contractor and 6 Workmen)	
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists	- - -	9
Outworkers in unwholesome premises, (instances)	- - -	1
Furniture and Upholstery	- - -	1
	(List sent once in year: Workman)	
Rest of Section 3	- Nil.	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	15
Boat Builders	7
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	18
Builders	11
Cycle Makers and Repairers	15
Dressmakers	31
Laundries	15
Milliners	15
Tailors	8
Other classes	34
Total number of Workshops on Register	169

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ..	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 5, 1901) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	..
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other	1
Rest of Section 5 - Nil	Total .. 7

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1920, for the
COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	..	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	60	..	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..
Total	68	Nil	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1).	Number of Defects.				Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>					
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	•	Nil	Nil
<i>(Rest of Section—Nil.)</i>					
Total	2	2	0	0	0

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act,
as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK—NIL.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
	(1)							(2)
Bakehouses	12
Laundries	12
Other Workshops	35
Total number of Workshops on Register								59

5.—OTHER MATTERS—NIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1920, for the
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	4	..	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	..	..	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)	83	20	Nil
Total	87	20	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	29	29	..	..
Other Nuisances	1	1	..	..
<i>(Rest of Section—Nil.)</i>				
Total	30	30	0	0

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act,
as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK—NIL.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number. (2)
	(1)							
Bakehouses	25
Laundries	25
Workshops and Workplaces	115
Factories	12
Total number of Workshops on Register								177

5.—OTHER MATTERS—NIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1920, for the
WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	7	..	..
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	91	5	..
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces .. .. ..	..	..	..
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)			
Total	98	5	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	..	..
Other nuisances	5	5	..	..
<i>Sanitary accommodation :—</i>				
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	..	..
<i>(Rest of Section—Nil.)</i>				
Total	8	8	0	0

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

MAKING OF WEARING APPAREL :

Lists sent in once a year	..	..	..	1
Concerning Workmen	..	..	..	1
Lists sent in twice a year	..	..	..	4
Concerning Workmen	..	..	..	8
Outworkers in infected premises	..	..	..	1

(verbal notice concerning same complied with)

No lists received from employers. Above lists forwarded from other Authorities. (Sec. 107, 2).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses 10	
Motors and Cycles 9	
Building Trade 7	
Tailoring 3	
Dressmaking 2	
Bootmaking 2	
Millinery 1	
Upholstering 1	
Laundry 1	
Smith 1	
Total number of Workshops on Register 37	

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):

In use at end of the year 1

(Rest of Section—Nil.)

